FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 OCTOBER 1984

Egypt-Jordan

Jordan's King Husayn announced that he will visit Egypt "at the first available opportunity," MENA reported citing *AL-AHRAM*. Although Jordanian sources quoted by *AL-AHRAM* predicted that Jordan and Egypt will exchange ambassadors shortly, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid told journalists in Jordan that ambassadors will not be exchanged at present, according to Jordan's *AL-RA'Y*. Meanwhile, an Egyptian source speculated that the joint statement to be issued at the end of Husayn's talks with President Husni Mubarak will announce measures aimed at establishing "some form of unity" between the two countries, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Answering questions on his talks with Husayn at a news conference broadcast by Amman television, Mubarak said their discussions covered possible future moves on the Palestine issue as well as the need to unify Palestinian ranks and renounce "estrangement and fragmentation." Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid described the Jordanian-Egyptian talks as "successful," adding that Egypt welcomes any initiative aimed at a peaceful solution of the Palestine question, Amman radio noted.

Israeli Policy on Lebanon, Egypt

Israel will make a decision on withdrawal from Lebanon "within a few weeks," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in a Jerusalem television interview from Washington. In Israel, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Jerusalem television that Israel is likely to formulate "some sort of program" for withdrawal "within 3 weeks." As for policy toward Egypt, Peres asserted that "it does not matter what the Egyptian statements are at this moment," but Shamir viewed Egyptian official Usamah al-Baz's recent criticism of Israel as a "grave blow" to the chances of peace.

Lebanon

Spanish Ambassador — The Spanish ambassador was freed hours after being kidnapped by youths demanding the release of two Shi'ites arrested in Madrid last month for shooting a Libyan diplomat, AFP reported. The Amal movement, which was instrumental in securing the ambassador's release, said the abductors were relatives or friends of the men detained in Spain.

Abu Nadir's Appointment — Fu'ad Abu Nadir's appointment as Lebanese Forces commander will not change the Phalangist military establishment's good relations with Israel, according to a Phalangist Party source cited by Israel's *HA'ARETZ*. Nevertheless, the Damascus paper *AL-THAWRAH* welcomed former commander Fadi Afram's "downfall" as a defeat for Israel and for the section of the Phalangist leadership that "dealt" with Israel, SANA reported. Abu Nadir's appointment has restored the Phalangist political leadership's control over its military wing and is another victory for President Amin al-Jumayyil following his earlier success in securing Elie Karamah's election as Phalangist Party leader, *AL-THAWRAH* contended.

Syria-USSR

President Hafiz al-Asad will pay a "cordial working visit" to the Soviet Union in the middle of October, Damascus television disclosed.

Saudi-Brazilian Arms Agreement

A protocol for military industrial cooperation was signed in Brasilia by Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan and the Brazilian foreign minister, SPA disclosed. As described by Sao Paolo radio, the agreement provides for the manufacture of Brazilian weapons in Saudi Arabia and their export to Arab countries, as well as technological transfer and personnel training.

Iran

A "sub-critical" nuclear reactor at the Esfahan nuclear technology center will become operational by the end of March 1985, IRNA announced, adding that the research reactor had been "completely designed and built by about 100 Iranian nuclear staff experts."

DRA

A bomb heavily damaged Afghanistan's Supreme Court, prompting strict security measures at official buildings in Kabul, Tehran radio claimed citing Afghan revolutionary sources. The same sources stated that 70,000 fresh Soviet troops recently joined the 115,000 already stationed at strategic points.

Chad Withdrawal

The Chadian Government has approved the joint supervision by France and Libya of the withdrawal of their forces, an official communique carried by Ndjamena radio stated. It added that the government "has taken every measure" to ensure that the joint withdrawal "will really and effectively take place."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 198 *11 October 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Greets Honecker on GDR Anniversary ..... C 1
Keshtmand Addresses BAKHTAR Personnel on Duties ..... C 1
Letter to UN on Kabul Airport Bomb Explosion ..... C 1
Kabul Commentary on U.S. Aid to Rebels ..... C 2
Ideological Seminar Opens at Defense Ministry ..... C 3
Badghis Province Rebels Surrender to Authorities ..... C 3
Clandestine: Soviet-Karmal Troops Killed in Herat *[Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan]* ..... C 3
British Communist Party Leaders Arrive in Kabul ..... C 4

INDIA

Gandhi Urges Unity, Raps Nuclear Arms Pileup ..... E 1
Le Duan's Visit Symbolizes 'Close' Relations *[Delhi INDIAN PRESS 27 Sep]* ..... E 1

PAKISTAN

Zia Regrets Clashes Between Sunnis, Shi'ites ..... F 1
Dhaka: Zia Commented on Political Prisoners ..... F 1
Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Pays Visit ..... F 1
Agreement on Economic Cooperation ..... F 1
Meeting With Ziaul Haq ..... F 1
Editorials Condemn Afghan Bombing, USSR Pressures ..... F 1
DAWN: 'Provocations' *[30 Sep]* ..... F 1
NAWA-E WAQT: 'Aggressive Attack' *[30 Sep]* ..... F 2
PAKISTAN TIMES: 'Dastardly Attack' *[30 Sep]* ..... F 2
NAWA-E WAQT: 'Afghan Policy' *[4 Oct]* ..... F 3
MASHRIQ: 'USSR Pressures' *[25 Sep]* ..... F 3

IRAN

President's Interview on Domestic, Foreign Issues Cited ..... I 1
Role of President Explained ..... I 1
Prime Minister Welcomes Al-Qadhdhafi Unity Statement ..... I 2
Guards Corps Commander Notes Need To Continue War ..... I 2
Zahirnezhad Attends F-14 Pilot Ceremonies ..... I 2
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,876 ..... I 2
Redeployed Forces Leave for Battlefronts ..... I 2
'Anti-revolutionary' Base in Bakhtaran Falls ..... I 3
Nuclear Reactor To Begin Operation in 1985 ..... I 3
Injured Liberian Tanker Crewmen in Tehran Hospital ..... I 3
22 Injured in Air Force Transport Mishap ..... I 3
IRC Delaying Response to POW Release Offer ..... I 3
Minister's Dismissal Indicates Start of Iraqi Purge ..... I 4
Paper Cites Reports on Efforts To Replace Saddam ..... I 4
Iraqi Regime Executes 3,800 Army Deserters ..... I 4
350 Coupists, Deserters Executed ..... I 4
Security Tightened at Kabul Palace, USSR Embassy ..... I 5

Karmal Greets Honecker on GDR Anniversary

LD072140 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has sent a congratulatory message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the GDR Socialist Unity Party [SED] Central Committee and president of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the people of the DRA, the message expressed the best comradely congratulations to the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the fraternal GDR people. It described the establishment of the GDR as an outstanding historical event, the result of the success of the heroic Red Army of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism and the struggle of the allied peoples, in particular, German revolutionaries and patriots.

The message confidently states that the existing fraternal friendship, based on a scientific view of working class and proletarian internationalism shared by the parties, governments and peoples of both countries, will grow in the interest of the common revolutionary cause and world peace.

Keshtmand Addresses BAKHTAR Personnel on Duties

LD102244 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, made the following remarks at a meeting today with BIA personnel of the capital and provinces:

You BIA personnel reflect and explain party and government policy. You should inform our compatriots and the world of the party's progressive policy and the revolutionary government's activities, and you should wage a courageous struggle against the hostile propaganda of imperialism and reaction.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers congratulated the audience on the successful conclusion of the seminar of professional personnel, adding that seminars are extremely useful in exchanging experience, learning new professional subjects, and resolving problems. He said: I am sure that you have gained new experience in this seminar which you will use to the maximum in your future work and activities.

In drawing the audience's attention to their formidable duties, Soltan Ali Keshtmand added: The policy of the party and revolutionary government, although progressive, would really have no meaning if the people were not aware of it and if it was not being implemented. Regrettably it has to be said that the PDPA's progressive policy, which gives direction to all activities of the government, is not adequately conveyed to our country's masses and the world public. You should inform the people of our socio-economic progress, the facts of the revolution, national and international events; you should also report to the party and government officials the needs and demands of the country's workers.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers said: In the present conditions and circumstances wherein our country is faced with an undeclared war, imperialism and reaction have waged widespread hostile propaganda against our country. The duty of the reactionary propaganda machinery of the West, the United States, China, Pakistan, Iran, and Arab reaction is to broadcast lies and issue and publish fabricated news about the DRA for their own evil objectives. Their objectives are to pollute the minds of the people and to divert their thoughts from the fact of the April revolution. You have a duty to foil all the enemies' treacherous and false propaganda and convey to your people and the world the facts about the revolution, the real situation that national sovereignty is being consolidated daily in Afghanistan.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand told the correspondents: You have to have a deep understanding of the party's policy and action program in all walks of life. You should study carefully the party's documents, the decisions and resolutions of the party's Central Committee plenums, and in particular, the instructive speeches of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council. They are the great source of learning and understanding the policy of the party and revolutionary government. You should convey them to our workers in simple, illuminating, and encouraging words.

In conclusion, Soltan Ali Keshtmand expressed satisfaction with the BIA's work and activities in reflecting party and government policy. He wished the BIA personnel further victories in the accomplishment of the formidable duties allotted them by the revolution.

Letter to UN on Kabul Airport Bomb Explosion

LD110417 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The judicial panel of the DRA special Revolutionary Court has sent the following message to Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, in connection with the ruling of this court's judicial panel on the perpetrators of a bomb explosion outside the terminal of Kabul airport and in relation to the interference,conspiracies, and treacherous intrigues against the internal affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan by U.S. imperialism and its criminal allies.

His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general:

With due respect, the DRA special Revolutionary Court has unanimously issued the following judicial ruling and addressed it to Your Excellency after approving the conviction of the accused charged with exploding a bomb outside Kabul airport terminal on 31 August 1984 whereby 13 persons were killed, 47 seriously injured, 160 other of our working compatriots received light injuries, and hundreds of families were left mourning.

The judicial session of 4 October 1984 of the DRA special Revolutionary Court was convened in the presence of more than

Kabul 500 citizens and domestic and foreign journalists. Those accused of perpetrating this deadly deed exposed their shameful and anti-human crimes in a democratic atmosphere and utilized their right to defense against the charges. As a result, it was concluded that the perpetrators of this dreadful incident in committing this and other crimes used bombs made in the United states — 35 of them were seized from the house of one of the accused.

Moreover, in the presence of the court and in view of the evidence, they have confessed that they brought from Pakistan into Afghanistan various weapons made in the United States and China and put them at the disposal of individuals operating under their command. In their confessions they added that they had learned military and terrorist lessons under the supervision of advisors from the United States and its allies.

What is most noteworthy is that the expenses of these bandits are financed by U.S. dollars. As the accused at the abovementioned judicial session have admitted, advance payment of U.S. $4,000 had been made to finance the cost of their group's operational activities from resources under the control of the CIA in Pakistan.

This clearly shows that the dimensions of the explosion at Kabul airport and other similar events extend beyond the borders, and demonstrates the blatant interference of the satanic forces of imperialism and its allies in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

In the decision to convict these criminals in view of the above undeniable evidence, the DRA special Revolutionary Court has found U.S imperialism and its collaborators, led by the Reagan administration, guilty. Hence, as the commission of this type of crime has unlimited dimension and the apparent intention of the individuals who planted the bomb at Kabul airport was to massacre ordinary individuals including children, women, young, and elderly, our opinion is that the enemies of security and prosperity of revolutionary Afghanistan do not obey any norm or law governing international relations.

Clear evidence of this is the very crime which we cannot but regard as a massacre and a crime against humanity.

In view of the fact that your important duty and mission is the unreserved and resolute support of the undeniable rights of mankind, we deem it necessary to draw the utmost attention of the United Nations to the depth of this crime. By sending this judicial ruling, therefore, we draw your attention and that of the members of the United Nations to this event.

We judges pronounce the commission of this dreadful crime as the direct result of the savage policy of state terrorism of the United States in collaboration with its puppet militarists in Pakistan, Chinese and other hegemonism, and other reactionary circles in the region dependent on imperialism, against the DRA. While relying on the universal human rights declaration of the UN Charter, conventions and their respective documents, we seriously condemn and denounce the state terrorism of U.S. imperialism and its collaborators in [as heard] the DRA.

We expect that the UN secretariat will convey the catastrophic details of this dreadful crime to all member-delegates of the United Nations in view of the norms and humane values of international laws, so that in our behalf, they can draw the attention of the world's public to this tragedy.

With due respect,

[Signed] The judicial panel of the DRA special Revolutionary Court.

Kabul Commentary on U.S. Aid to Rebels

LD091541 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0735 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Unattributed "political commentary"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate, comprising a bunch of capitalists and arms factory owners, recently approved a recommendation from Ronald Reagan, head of the White House administration, for fresh military aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The Senate also approved unlimited U.S. military aid to Pakistan, which has been transformed into a large Pentagon military base.

Listeners know that during the current year the United States alone has openly given more than $100 million of military aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, while its secret aid to the counterevolutionaries, through the CIA, reaches hundreds of millions of dollars.

I ask the ruler of the White House and his colleagues in the Senate what benefits they have gained from the hundereds of millions of dollars which they have openly or secretly given to reactionaries and traitors of this country other than the murder of innocent people, the destruction of mosques, schools and hospitals. I ask them why they continue to expand such military financial aid.

Dear listeners, there is no answer but a shameful silence from those who commit aggression against the rightful revolution of our working people who have laid the foundation for a prosperous and humane society.

Our shackle-breaking revolution, which is passing firmly through its 6th fruitful year, strengthens daily and gains the trust of the working masses, even those who until yesterday had taken up arms against it. Armed aggression by imperialism and reaction during the 6 years of our revolution has not and will not deter our revolutionary people from their chosen path.

The United States and its allies, by spending huge amounts of money and arms to damage our revolution and our revolutionary homeland, will never bring about a return of reactionary and exploitive forces, or a monarchy, and will never realize their sinister aims in our beloved homeland.

Our people warn the capitalists of the US Senate not to spend any more of the money they have amassed from the toil of the

workers to break the revolution of the Afghan people, because t hey will not only lose their money but will gain nothing but shame. Our revolution is invincible; enmity with it is like pouring water in a sieve or beating cold steel.

We tell any American senator who stood in the so-called Senate shouting: "We give this aid to counterrevolutionaries so they will know that Americans are with them and will not forget them," that it is known by the whole world that they have continued to support criminals, terrorists, and reactionaries over the 6 years since the victory of our revolution. They have armed and equipped them, and through them have killed thousands of our innocent compatriots. It is because of their support for counterrevolutionaries that our world is not safe from war and destruction and why streams of blood are running in Vietnam, Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Grenada, Lebanon, Afghanistan and other parts of the world.

U.S. senators should not forget that the American-backed mujahidin despite enjoying this total support, have been brought to their knees in revolutionary Afghanistan and other parts of the world by the forces of peace and progress, and that the light of popular revolutions will overcome the darkness created by imperialism and reaction.

Ideological Seminar Opens at Defense Ministry
LD110437 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The seminar of ideological personnel of the units and large companies and educational military institutions of the DRA Army, has opened at the conference hall of the Ministry of National Defense with the participation of propagandists, cultural and mass workers, lecturers of social science at educational institutions, and Army journalists.

Brigadier General Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the Army's political affairs section presented the basic report of this seminar, and recalled with appreciation the role of units and companies in the defense of the gains of the April revolution, the unswerving loyalty of Army personnel, the aspirations of the party and government, and their continuous and relentless struggle in crushing the counterrevolutionaries and restoring a peaceful life for the workers of our revolutionary homeland.

The head of the Army's political affairs drew the attention of the personnel of the Army's ideological front to their crucial duties and mission in the political and revolutionary training.He explained the main phases of ideological work in the decisive crushing of the counterrevolutionaries in light of the 14th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and the coming 20th anniversary of the PDPA.

The Army ideological personnel spoke about the basic report and gave assurances of the political vigilance and revolutionary awareness of their respective units. This seminar will continue for 4 days; all phases of ideological work will be considered and assessed in this seminar.

Badghis Province Rebels Surrender to Authorities
LD102359 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] A number of people of (?Chaker) village, Badghis Province who fell prey to the deception of the enemies of the revolution and people, after realizing the truth of the April revolution, surrendered to the security authorities, bringing their weapons with them.

At a meeting on this occasion which was held in Qal'eh-ye Now city square, the secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Badghis spoke about the humanitarian objectives of the party and government and welcomed the above persons.

Jalaludin, the group ringleader, then spoke on behalf of the others and assured their full cooperation.

Clandestine: Soviet-Karmal Troops Killed in Herat
GF091930 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Pashto 1700 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Reports received from mujahidin sources indicate that the mujahidin in Roghan region of Herat Province attacked a combined Soviet-Afghan convoy, killing several Soviet soldiers and Afghan mercenaries.

The Muslim mujahidin in Helmand Province in Lashkar Gah town in a surprise attack on a combined Soviet-Afghan convoy killed 35 soldiers and destroyed seven Soviet tanks and military vehicles. Our Muslim mujahidin in the Bazarak region of the Panjsher valley attacked the airfield with rockets and severely damaged the facility.

The Soviet forces and their Karmal mercenaries using helicopters and aircraft bombed the (?Rokot) and (?Wasil) villages in Herat. Several villagers were killed and wounded. Details on the number of dead are still awaited.

Reports further indicate that the Soviet soldiers and their Karmal mercenaries captured a number of unarmed compatriots in the Kot villages and savagely decapitated them. The report adds that the Muslim mujahidin in retaliation attacked the Soviet soldiers and the Afghan mercenaries, destroyed enemy tanks and crews. They also killed and wounded another 100 soldiers of the enemy. This particular Soviet attack was different from their other attacks using search and destroy tactics. This attack employed 800 tanks and vehicles, along with [indistinct number] of MIG aircraft and 25 helicopters.

Our mujahidin attacked another Soviet military convoy in Qal'eh-ye Now, the capital of Badghis Province. The convoy was attacked at a place called Abshar. The fighting between the mujahidin and the Soviet-Karmal soldiers lasted 1 full day and night. The enemy lost 2 tanks destroyed from land mines and 10 crew killed. Among the dead was the head of the Arkan organization of the Karmal regime.

In this fight an enemy helicopter was fired on by the mujahidin and downed on the border between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Its occupants were all killed.

British Communist Party Leaders Arrive in Kabul

LD102015 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Eric Trevett, general secretary [as heard], Central Committee of the New Communist Party of Britain, and Ian Mosley, member of the party's Central Committee, arrived in Kabul today for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee.

Salih Mohammad Ziray, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Mahmud Barialay, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Nea'matollah, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Central Zone and deputy head of the department of international relations of the PDPA Central Committee, welcomed the delegation at Kabul International Airport.

According to another report Eric Trevett and Ian Mosley, accompanied by Nea'matollah, laid flowers this afternoon on the memorial to the martyrs of the April revolution.

A BIA correspondent adds that they then went to Martyrs Hill and laid flowers on the graves of the martyrs of the April revolution.

Gandhi Urges Unity, Raps Nuclear Arms Pileup

BK091510 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister has asked the people to strengthen the country's unity and integrity and build a strong nation.

Mrs Gandhi was addressing officers and jawans [soldiers] of the Territorial Army after reviewing a parade at the historic Red Fort in Delhi today. Nine contingents drawn from different regiments of the Territorial Army took part in the parade marking its 35th anniversary.

Mrs Gandhi said new situations have arisen around us. A country [as heard] which are raising peace slogans are actually acquiring large arsenals and preparing for war. Nuclear arms are being piled up.

The prime minister cautioned the people that it is the responsibility of all of us to keep the country united and work for its progress. She said in these times of danger, we should sink our differences of opinion and meet the challenges facing the country jointly. She asked the people to fight the forces of disintegration with a strong determination.

Referring to the economic situation, Mrs Gandhi said the country has entered into a phase of development from acute poverty. It is only with unity and dedication that we can achieve this goal, the prime minister added.

The defense minister, Mr S.B. Chavan; the minister of state for defense, Mr K.P. Singh Deo; and the deputy minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad, were present.

Le Duan's Visit Symbolizes 'Close' Relations

BK061534 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 27 Sep 84 p 8

[Editorial: "More Than a Routine Visit"]

[Text] The visit to India of the General Secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party, Mr Le Duan, symbolises the close and cordial relations between the two countries. However, if this is seen as something more than a continuation of on-going high-level contacts, it is partly because this is his first official visit to a foreign country outside the socialist bloc.

Another reason could be Vietnam's desire to seek a Kampuchean settlement and an accommodation with its ASEAN neighbours. The country's foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, in a recent interview to the Japanese news agency, KYODO, reiterated this and spoke of his country's willingness to pull out from Kampuchea if the security of that country could be guaranteed by an international peace keeping force.

India and Vietnam share a common world outlook and are especially keen to strengthen peace and security in Asia. Both have specific problems in their immediate neighbourhoods. Mr Le Duan referred to his problems with China and in regard to Kampuchea. India was among the first and one of the few countries in the region to recognise the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, and has all along advocated non-interference in its internal affairs by outside powers.

Isoated in this regard from its ASEAN neighbours, Vietnam naturally finds India's support valuable in its quest for normalisation of relations in the region. On bilateral matters, the two sides have agreed to extend mutual co-operation in various fields, especially in matters of trade and technology.

Zia Regrets Clashes Between Sunnis, Shi'ites

BK110321 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Excerpts] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan was established in the name of Islam and no other system but Islam can survive in this country. He attended a ceremony to release a book on the life and works of Muhammad Ali Jinnah compiled by Federal Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs Sharifuddin Pirzada in Karachi yesterday evening.

The president expressed regret that Shi'ite-Sunni clashes are taking place on very minor issues in this land of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He said he held a 5-hour meeting with religious scholars of the two Islamic sects and exhorted them to help promote Islam in Pakistan. He reiterated that if the people of Pakistan continue to follow Jinnah's principles of unity and faith and the teachings of the holy prophet, Pakistan will not have to face any difficulties or anxieties. The president fervently appealed to the people to eschew (?provincialism) and Shi'ite-Sunni sectarianism.

Dhaka: Zia Commented on Political Prisoners

BK110539 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan has said his government is gradually removing restrictions on political prisoners. He said (?that) government has no intention to keep the political leaders under restrictions a day longer than required. Speaking at a news conference at Sukkur, he said his government has no contact with political leaders who are now outside the country.

It may be recalled that three prominent opposition political leaders were released early this month.

Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Pays Visit

BK071133 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Pakistan and Italy will set up a joint commission to identify areas for further increasing bilateral cooperation, especially in the industrial and technological fields.

This was stated by Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Bruno Corti on his arrival in Islamabad this morning on a 3-day visit to Pakistan. Talking to the Radio Pakistan representative at the airport, he said an agreement to this effect will be signed during his current visit. He will then lead the Italian delegation at the joint commission meeting.

He said the joint commission will be a new step toward further strengthening the already close ties between Pakistan and Italy. During the joint commission meeting, they will also discuss steps to set up joint ventures and explore the possibilities for cooperation in the field of technological development.

Agreement on Economic Cooperation

BK071650 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Pakistan and Italy have signed an agreement for closer economic and financial cooperation. Under this agreement, the two countries will jointly identify and determine specific areas of cooperation and review projects of common interest. An official-level joint commission will be set up for this purpose.

The agreement to this effect was signed in Islamabad today by the economic affairs division secretary general, Ejaz A. Naik, and the Italian under secretary of state, Bruno Corti. The signing ceremony was immediately followed by the inaugural session of the joint commission. The commission set up a working group to explore possibilities of joint ventures between the two countries. A subsidiary working group has also been set up to consider specific areas of economic cooperation. The two groups will hold their sessions tomorrow.

Earlier, Bruno Corti met with the federal finance minister, Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

Meeting With Ziaul Haq

BK081035 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] The Italian deputy foreign minister, Mr Bruno Corti, called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last evening. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest.

Editorials Condemn Afghan Bombing, USSR Pressures

DAWN: 'Provocations'

GF050957 Karachi DAWN in English 30 Sep 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Afghan Provocations"]

[Text] Thursday's Afghan raid on Teri Mangal in which 32 persons were killed and a number of others injured was the most serious incident of its kind to have taken place since January this year, when 40 people were killed in a similar attack in the South Waziristan Agency. Coming in the wake of Mr Babrak Karmal's recent statement speaking about his government's right to 'hot pursuit' against 'terrorists and infiltrators', the raid assumes a sinister dimension.

Official circles have pointed out that the latest bombing raid, close on the heels of last month's sustained violation of Pakistan's airspace and land frontier, represents a fresh escalation aimed obviously at intimidating and pressuring Pakistan. It should, however, be noted that despite repeated provocations Pakistan had continued to adhere to its commitment to a peaceful settlement to the Afghan problem.

Since the inception of the Afghan crisis in December, 1979 Pakistan has sought to promote a political solution of the problem on the basis of the four guiding principles laid down by the ICOand adopted by the UN and NAM [Nonaligned Movement].

As such, it has extended the fullest cooperation to Mr. Cordovez's peace mission. Intially, the Karmal regime had also shown some interest in the Geneva talks but lately there has been a perceptible hardening in its attitude. The change in the ground situation in Afghanistan following the offensive in the Panjsher valley may explain the shift in Kabul's stance.

However, one thing is certain. A show of force on the borders will not induce Pakistan to compromise on its principles. What it could possibly do is to vitiate the atmosphere, making a negotiated settlement all the more difficult to achieve. The Geneva talks held last month, unfortunately ended on a vague note. But if peace is to return to South-West Asia, it is necessary for both Islamabad and Kabul to scrupulously maintain an atmosphere conducive to the settlement of the conflict by peaceful means.

NAWA-E WAQT: 'Aggressive Attack'
GF061124 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu
30 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "What Else Can You Call 'an Aggressive Attack'?"]

[Excerpts] According to reports, the ruthless bombing by Afghan aircraft at short intervals on Teri Mangal Bazaar in Parachinar District has resulted in heavy loss of life and property.

As usual, official sources have deemed this serious violation an attempt to exert pressure on Pakistan and to intimidate it, saying that Pakistan refuses to succumb to such threats and that such attacks can only impede the path toward a political solution of the Afghan issue. Such official protests and warnings are a diplomatic procedure and the government authorities are concerned with such details. However, the people's viewpoint of such an overt provocation resulting in heavy losses should make the echelons think more seriously on the matter. Babrak Karmal considers it his birthright to chase the Afghan mujahidin into Pakistani territory. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in New York and accused and threatened Pakistan. Soviet mass media have stepped up its propaganda against U.S. arms for Pakistan and alleged the latter's training of arsonists active in India. All these can be considered ominous shadows of coming events. It appears from the troika of Moscow, Afghan, and Indian collusion that the Soviet Union will continue to increase pressure on Pakistan on the western border and will thus provide India an opportunity to attack Pakistan.

This is indeed a very complicated and trying situation but, in view of the increasing border attacks by the Afghan Air Force and the consecutive violations, an insouciant attitude of "let us see now what happens" with some protest and warnings is not the answer or cure. Pakistan is a strong advocate of peace and is desirous of peaceful relations with its neighbors; but friendship is a two-way course. A unilateral friendship with only one party being sincere and cordial does not seem effective. In fact, it is synonymous with weakness, which serves to incite a belligerent party even more. The result is that the situation on the western borders that President Ziaul Haq has deemed "unsatisfactory" seems to be rapidly deteriorating to the advantage of the enemy.

Undoubtedly, Pakistan should persevere in its efforts in quest of peace, a political solution to the Afghan question, and a policy of maintaining cordial relations with its neighbors with tolerance and fortitude and should also take concrete steps in this direction. Striving for internal national unity heads the list. The hour of trial seems to be near and our house must be in order so that the enemies are aware that Pakistan is firm and united in the defense of its security and independence. On the other hand, there is a need for some sort of defense precautions whereby Afghan airplanes will not be able to come whenever they fancy, drop bombs, and go away without any fear or hindrance. The right to defend one's territory without committing a similar violation may be exerted against those intruding Afghan aircraft that keep coming and dropping bombs on Pakistan's border villages. Whatever the enemy's interpretation of such an act of defense may be, there should be no further delay. There is a limit to patience and tolerance and the defense of its territorial integrity is not only the basic right of a proud nation, but its basic obligation as well. Any shortcoming or inaction will only serve to increase the enemy's audacity.

Of course, even a limited act of self-defense would be tantamount to courting danger. But when events take such a turn, then "if you wish to live you have to combat danger" [words within quotation marks in Persian]. Especially, if independence and honor are at stake, this laissez-faire attitude should end.

PAKISTAN TIMES: 'Dastardly Attack'
GF101245 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English
30 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "A Dastardly Attack"]

[Text] In one of the most serious incidents of its kind an Afghan aircraft bombed the Teri Mangal market in Kurram Agency on Thursday killing 32 persons and injuring many more. The damage to property was also very heavy. Over 200 buildings were destroyed including a large number of shops, cabins and a health centre. Since the bombing took place in a densely populated area, the casualty figure was high. According to latest reports relief operations were continuing and rescue teams were busy clearing the debris, which means that the final toll could be higher. Only last month, a series of bombing attacks by Afghan aircraft and cross-border artillery firing killed as many as 48 people. The latest bombing attack on the Teri Mangal market took the tally of the violations of Pakistan air space by Afghan aircraft to 36 during 1984, which is in addition to the 14 ground attacks on Pakistan territory by Karmal regime forces. After last month's attacks by Afghan aircraft and ground forces, Pakistan in a series of letters written to the United Nations secretary general warned of the grave consequences that could flow from unending Afghan provocations. The Afghan transgressions pose a serious threat to peace in the area of which the world should not remain unaware. Unable to eliminate the resistance fighters inside Afghanistan, the Karmal regime has long been trying to internationalise the issue in order to divert world public opinion from its internal troubles and from the more than 100,000 Russian troops inside Afghanistan. It is no sign of weakness that Pakistan has not yet responded in kind to Kabul's endless aggression. Its restraint and refusal to be drawn into a conflict is aimed at frustrating Kabul's

design to ignite a wider conflagration in the region. There is also a human dimension to the situation that Pakistan has to take cognisance of. A conflict on the borders will bring more suffering to the Afghan people who have already suffered a great deal.

True to the established pattern, the latest Afghan attack has come on the eve of the General Assembly debate on the Afghanistan problem. The world body has several times called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and a political solution of the crisis in accordance with the wishes of Afghan people. The General Assembly will once again repeat its verdict representing an overwhelming majority of world opinion. The Karmal regime is mistaken to think that it can pressure or intimidate Pakistan into abandoning its principled stand on Afghanistan. Pakistan has withstood pressure in the past and will do so in the future to pursue its stand on Afghanistan in the U.N. and other world forums until a political settlement to the crisis is found on the basis of withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, formation of a government there in accordance with the wishes of Afghan people, and the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and honour.

NAWA-E WAQT: 'Afghan Policy'

GF100735 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu
4 Oct 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Afghan Policy — A Point to Ponder!"]

[Excerpts] In his address at the UN General Assembly, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan spoke on Pakistan's determination to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan issue. He said that Pakistan will cooperate in continuing the series of talks initiated in 1982 by the UN secretary-general so that this issue may be peacefully resolved. It has been endorsed repeatedly in numerous resolutions passed by the organization.

According to details of the recent Yaqub Khan-Gromyko meeting released by the Soviet news agency TASS, the Soviet foreign minister accused Pakistan of sending Afghan mujahidin into Afghanistan and carrying on an undeclared war. He threatened that if Pakistan did not change its attitude, it would affect Soviet-Pakistani relations. Regarding this accusation by the Soviet foreign minister, Western news agencies are giving the impression that Pakistan's reaction has been mild, although it is the first occasion that a high-level Soviet minister has directly threatened a Pakistani minister. It may also be noted that just a few days after Mr Gromyko's threat, Afghan aircraft relentlessly bombed the Kurram Agency's village of Teri Mangal and reduced it to rubble, causing immense loss of life and property. After this attack, Pakistan summoned to the Foreign Ministry the Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad and lodged a protest note, which has been rejected by Afghanistan.

In answer to such accusations, Pakistan usually says that it does not have a dispute with the Soviet Union. We give the impression that Pakistan cannot fight a superpower or measure up to it, but the Soviet Union does not accept such statements. Pakistan's stance is not unrealistic or incorrect, and the endorsement by the Nonaligned Movement and ICO is a source of great moral support on the international level. But in fact, Pakistan is the sole victim of all Soviet pressure, and the international acclaim of Pakistan's hospitality to the Afghan mujahidin and the extolling of their valor are all mere words. If we try to assess what practical assistance is being provided by the United States, Great Britain, and other Western countries to strengthen Pakistan's defense against a possible Soviet attack, nothing heartening emerges.

It is a fact that the Iranian stance on the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan is far more rigid and unrelenting thatn that of Pakistan. Its leaders openly state that if the United States is the "arch-Satan," then the Soviet Union is the "mini-Satan." There are Afghan refugees in Iran as well. And border clashes continue near its frontiers in the Herat region, but there have not been any serious violations of Iranian airspace by the Afghan Air Force. Whereas in our case, the Soviet policy has been to exert so much pressure that Pakistan becomes helpless and loses international prestige. The Soviet Union is doing all this through its ally which we ignore as insignificant.

Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union is a superpower and it can do what it pleases, but we must consider what we plan to do in the event of a Soviet attack. Are those who are applauding our Afghan policy doing anything to strengthen our defenses? What are we doing to create a spirit of national unity in order to promote a sense of determination among our people? Can we search our hearts and come up with an honest answer as to whether we are fulfilling our obligations to the best of our ability?

MASHRIQ: 'USSR Pressures'

GF061705 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu
25 Sep 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Growing Soviet Pressure on Pakistan"]

[Text] The lengthy discussions which the foreign minister of Pakistan, Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, has had with Andrey Gromyko on the question of Afghanistan have been given great importance because direct high-level contacts have been held between the two countries on the question. Not only have both countries explained their stance at a high level but both countries have agreed to continue talks on a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem. Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan has said that his talks with Mr Gromyko were free and useful. In this meeting both sides analysed the results of the recent talks on this question in Geneva and hoped that the next meeting on this subject will be held next February.

According to news reports and comments published by TASS, the BBC, and the Voice of Germany, the Soviet Union strongly repeated its accusations that Pakistan was fighting an undeclared war in Afghanistan and that the fierceness which has recently developed in the attacks of the Afghan mujahidin shows that Pakistan has a hand in them. The comments published in TASS also include a threat that if Pakistan continued its interference in Afghanistan, this may affect the relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. Some Western observers have also expressed similar views and have said that this time the Soviet Union is using strong words.

We quite understand such comments. The Soviet leadership will naturally get upset at the prolongation of the civil war in Afghanistan. So far it has been hoping that as time passes, the Soviet forces will be able to control the situation and the spirit of resistance will subside among the Afghan mujahidin. However, even after 5 years, there has been no reduction in the intensity of the war of liberation by the Afghan mujahidin. The large-scale operations carried out by the Soviet forces against the positions of the Afghan mujahidin in early spring have proved to be of no avail. In these circumstances, one can understand the restlessness of the Soviet Union. They are not ready to accept their defeat by the spirit of freedom of the Afghans. On the contrary, they have started to spew venom against Pakistan. The Soviet Union has no other justification for its military presence in Afghanistan except that there is foreign interference in Afghanistan through the help of Pakistan. As long as this interference continues, Soviet forces will continue to remain in Afghanistan.

In any case, Pakistan has strongly rejected this argument of the Soviet Union. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in his talks with Mr Gromyko, also has strongly and openly rejected this charge that Pakistan had colluded inthe recent attacks of the Afghan mujahidin. There is no doubt that Pakistan sympathises with the cause of the Afghan mujahidin and it has never adopted an apologetic attitude in this respect. It has, however, always rejected the charge that it is a channel for the supply of arms to the mujahidin because Pakistan itself is strictly against foreign interference in the domestic affairs of others.

The Soviet leadership also should now acknowledge that the Afghan mujahidin, like the Babrak Karmal administration, are not the tools of any foreign power. On the contrary, they are patriots of a very high rank and they have offered their lives for their freedom and national prestige. History shows that no superpower in the world has ever been able to suppress the spirit of freedom of even a very small country. It is on this account that Pakistan would insist that the Soviet Union stop its military adventurism in Afghanistan and render help toward finding a peaceful political solution to the Afghanistan problem. Pakistan is taking part in these talks through the good offices of the United Nations with the hope that Soviet Union will help in finding a peaceful political solution to the problem, but it is not prepared under any circumstances to suffer Soviet pressure in respect of the stand taken by it on the Afghanistan question.

President's Interview on Domestic, Foreign Issues Cited

LD101434 Tehran IRNA in English 1421 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 10, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i in an interview with the morning daily *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* (Islamic Republic) on the occasion of the third anniversary of his term in office, talked about achievements made during the past three years.

In the interview published Wednesday, the president said that in political field, both domestic and international, there has been great successes. In terms of domestic affairs, he said, efficiency and competency of organisations and their personnel has increased immensely as compared with three years ago.

As for the foreign policy, the president told the newspaper that Iran has proved its active presence at the international level. At present, he stressed, the Islamic Republic of Iran is considered an influential government which has an active presence in all fields.

One of the areas where Iranian foreign policy has been active, was the anti-Zionist campaign. In the absence of this vigorous campaign, he added, the Camp David scheme would spread to more countries in the region.

Overall Iran's efforts in foreign policy have been successful. Despite superpowers' support for the Iraqi regime, Iran has been able to draw the attention of the world public opinion to Iraq's atrocities. The general line is defending Islam and introducing it as progressive ideology. The objective is to defend the Third World countries, he added.

On domestic policies and economy he said that progresses have been significant. Of course there are still many economic problems to be overcome which call for a long-term plan.

On his role as the head of the Supreme Defence Council, the president said that the council has been one of the most active organisations in the past three years. The council outlines defence policies of the country, he added.

The president stressed that greater efforts should be made for betterment of standard of living and thus materialisation of objectives of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

Role of President Explained

LD101742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1200 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Today marks the third anniversary of the authorization by the imam of the nation of Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i's presidency . Part of the interview his excellency gave to *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* on this occasion follows:

Answering a question about what he views as the greatest responsibilities and most important duties of the president of the Islamic Republic, the president said: In fact, the legalresponsibilities and executive duties of the president are still somewhat unrdefined, since in our constitution the president has a special and exceptional role compared to his counterparts in other countries and regimes.

A president in the Islamic Republican regime has a dual position compared with other systems. There is the popular aspect of the post: In our regime the president is elected by the people's vote; the people feel that they themselves are choosing the one who assumes the highest position in the Executive Branch and the second highest position in the Islamic Republican regime.

Another aspect is the legal and governmental side of the post, within which the president has certain duties to perform. These duties are stipulated in the constitution. The most important is to implement the constitution. Another of the president's duties is to regulate relations between the three branches. This has mistakenly been called coordination of the three branches. I have seen this incorrect interpretation used by officials and by some Majlis deputies. According to the text of the constitution, the duty is not coordination but regulation of relations among the three branches. In some cases, where relations between two or even three branches are disrupted, an authority is needed to rectify the situation.

Mr Khamene'i said: Another duty of the president is heading the Executive Branch; this is not merely a ceremonial duty. It is a real duty and has certain aspects which include the appointment of the prime minister and the head of the Cabinet. The president introduces the prime minister to the Majlis. The president has a role to play in choosing ministers. That is to say, when ministers are proposed by the prime minister, the president should approve them. Also, as head of the Executive Branch, the president has the right to question the workings of ministries, the Executive Branch, and various organizations under the Executive Branch. If the president feels that a violation of the law has been committed or that the work is slow, he has the right to investigate and question officials.

The president also has the right to review issues approved by the Cabinet. If he feels that any of them is contrary to law, he can refer them to the Cabinet, giving his reasons. In that case, the Cabinet is duty-bound to alter it according to what the president has said. These points prove that the post of president, heading the Executive Branch, is a real duty, not a ceremonial one.

Therefore, the presidency, together with the Legislative Branch, which is charged with passing laws; the Judicial Branch, with its own special duties; and the Cabinet, with special duties for the prime minister and other ministers, is a pillar of the regime, having its own duties and responsibilities which are among the most important and fundamental in the Islamic Republic. Of course, as I mentioned before, these duties do not include running the Cabinet and other executive organizations.

Prime Minister Welcomes Al-Qadhdhafi Unity Statement

LD101043 Tehran IRNA in English 1010 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 10, IRNA — Prime Minister Hosein Musavi here today described the recent statement of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressing the need for unity among Arab and Muslim countries, as a sign of Islamic fraternity.

The prime minister who was speaking after a Cabinet ministers session, added that Islamic countries in order to fight against plots of imperialism should rally around such stances. He further stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed such positive and constructive stances.

He further pointed out that the recent statement of the Libyan leader was somehow related to the recent visit to Libya of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 'Ali Khamene'i. He hoped that both countries would further coordinate their struggle against Zionism.

Guards Corps Commander Notes Need To Continue War

LD102032 Tehran IRNA in English 1735 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran Pr., Oct. 10, IRNA — The superpowers are determined to stand against the Islamic Revolution with all their strength and in return Iran should support Islamic revolutionary movements around the world, the commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards said.

In a meeting here Wednesday with IRGC Supreme Council and IRGC councils of the 5th, 7th and 11th regions, Mohsen Rezai'e said the Islamic Republic must continue on its present path in the Iraqi-imposed war because of Islamic and Koranic principles.

Rezai'e introduced Br. Vahidi as the commander of IRGC in its northwestern military headquarters.

Zahirnezhad Attends F-14 Pilot Ceremonies

LD101326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Colonel Sadiq, Air Force Commander, arrived at the Esfahan 8th fighter plane base this morning, to attend the graduation ceremonies for F-14 pilots and to inspect the base. He watched aerial maneuvers by one of the F-14 pilots.

The Chief of the Joint Staff and his entourage then attended the graduation ceremonies for F-14 pilots. During the ceremonies, attended also by military and security commanders and pilots of the Esfahan 8th fighter plane base, the base commander first submitted a report on base activities during the imposed war.

Then, awards and certificates were presented to the graduate F-14 pilots, and letters of commendation were presented to trainees and the industrious and committed personnel of the base, who had played an active role in making F-14 planes operational. Brig Gen Zahirnezhad in a speech noted that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran follow the ideology of Imam Hoseyn, peace be upon him, and cited the inequality between the Iranian and the Iraqi Armed Forces at the outset of the imposed war. He said that today, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are at the peak of their strength.

After the ceremonies, the chief of the joint staff and his entourage inspected the various sections of the base.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,876

LD101737 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct 10, IRNA — A military communique published here Wednesday said that about 40 Iraqi soldiers had been killed and or wounded in battles in the north-western and western fronts on Tuesday.

The communique number 1,876 published by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said sporadic artillery fire was traded between Iran's Muslim combatants and the Iraqi forces in many of the battlefronts on Tuesday.

On Tuesday the Iranian forces overpowered enemy artillery fire near Piranshah, Sar Dasht, Hajj 'Umran, Marivan and Panjwin, checking their movement and destroying 13 of their artillery emplacements and knocking out four of their army trucks. The Iranian forces also partly damaged one heavy vehicle of the enemy troops. In the north western fronts about 30 Iraqi soldiers were killed on Tuesday.

Elsewhere along frontiers in Bakhtaran and Ilam sporadic artillery fire was exchanged between the Iranian forces and the Iraqi soldiers. In the western fronts the Iranian troops on Tuesday set ablaze seven artillery emplacements of the Iraqi troops, five watch-posts, one army truck and one drilling vehicle, killing and or wounding at least 10 enemy soldiers there.

The Iranian forces maintained their artillery fire over enemy positions across the Arvand River on Tuesday destroying one enemy loader truck and levelling 12 enemy bunkers.

Meanwhile the Iraqi forces sporadically showered the Iranian city of Abadan on Tuesday damaging seven private houses and one shop.

Redeployed Forces Leave for Battlefronts

LD102011 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Islam's blasphemy-destroying troops continue their formidable presence on the fronts of the battle of light against darkness in order to speedily defeatthe Iraqi Ba'thist, Zionist mercenaries and their regime. This afternoon more than 1,500 mobilization combatants, under the command of zone No 1, redeployed from the provincial cities of Zanjan, Qazvin, Abhar, Qeydar, Semnan, Garmsar, Damghan and Shahrud. They left from Tehran's train station for the fronts of the battle of good against evil.

Following ceremonies, more than 500 mobilization combatants redeployed from the cities of Tehran, Karaj, Varamin and Sharhr-e Tey, from zone No 10,left from the nest of spies [former U.S. Embassy building] for the fronts of the battle of light against darkness.

'Anti-revolutionary' Base in Bakhtaran Falls

LD102026 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Bakhtaran, Oct. 10, IRNA — A base used by anti-revolutionary elements fell after a 48-hour successful operation carried out by Iran's defenders in the western province of Bakhtaran.

Muslim combatants killed 5 and wounded 12, when they took over the Honar-Besoton base in the Shahu Heights.

A quantity of arms and ammunition were seized in this successful attack by the Islamic forces.

Nuclear Reactor To Begin Operation in 1985

LD101904 Tehran IRNA in English 1450 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Esfahan, Esfahan Pr., Oct. 10, IRNA - sub-critical nuclear reactor at the Esfahan Nuclear Technology Centre (ENTC) will begin operation by the end of 1363 (ends March 20, 1985), the head of the centre said Wednesday.

Dr. Qandi said the research reactor had been completely designed and built by about 100 Iranian nuclear staff experts at the ENTC.

A five or seven-year project for the construction of a zero-power reactor was also in the planning stage and designing would start next year, he said.

The ENTC's other activities are its technological and industrial assistance to various industries in the country.

The centre had been originally planned to provide research services to the Pahlavi regime's colonial nuclear power program and was being built by the French "Technique Atome" company before the Islamic Revolution.

Technique Atome discontinued work at the centre after the revolution but Iranian experts picked up the work and began an independent research program.

The Islamic Republic intends to resume construction at a nuclear power station at the southern port of Bushehr which is about 80 percent complete. Negotiations are continuing with its west German builder, Kraftwerk Union.

Injured Liberian Tanker Crewmen in Tehran Hospital

GF101630 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Eight of the injured crewmen of the Liberian tanker which was attacked by the ruling regime in Iraq on Monday were transferred to one of the hospitals in Tehran. In a statement to the Voice and Vision correspondent, a well-informed source at the Oil Ministry stated that two helicopters were dispatched to the tanker to help the injured crewmen. He added that the ministry also sent a tug boat and managed to contain the fire which was about to spread and cause more damage to the tanker.

Latest reports say that two of the injured died in a Tehran hospital today. Another two were in critical condition. One of the wounded — who recounted to the Voice and Vision correspondent the attack against the tanker by the Iraqi aircraft — expressed his thanks for the efforts exerted by the Islamic Republic of Iran in saving the lives of the ship's crew.

22 Injured in Air Force Transport Mishap

LD101928 Tehran IRNA in English 1830 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Bushehr, Bushehr Pr., Oct 10, IRNA — Twenty-two passengers on board an Iranian Air Force C-130 carrier aircraft were injured Wednesday on a flight from Khark Island to Tehran.

Soon after takeoff the aircraft, with 70 passengers, struck a weather storm and briefly went out of control. The pilot and co-pilot regained control of the plane and landed it at Bushehr airport.

Twenty-two passengers who had not fastened their seat belts received injuries and were immediately transferred to a hospital here. The C-130 left for Tehran after a one-hour stop.

IRC Delaying Response to POW Release Offer

LD102117 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 10, IRNA — The head of the Administrative Council of the Iraqi prisoners of war, Mr. Nazaran, said here today that the International Red Cross has been unwarrantedly delaying its response to Iran's move for a unilateral release of 74 disabled Iraqi POW's now at POW camps in Iran.

The Iranian official said that in early September the Iranian Government expressly declared to the IRC that it was ready to proceed with releasing the group of disabled Iraqi POW's, and that later on September 23 the Iranian president Khamene'i declared the same to a group of more than 16,000 Iraqi POW's in Tehran. He said the International Red Cross has so far delayed a positive action on Iran's move, noting that its action would be pending physical examination of the said group by an authorized IRC physician at some future time.

The Iranian official reminded that Iran's physicians and other groups of physicians of the IRC had earlier examined the same group and reflected their findings in their reports.

He expressed hope that the IRC would take prompt action on Iran's move for a unilateral release of the disabled Iraqi POW's in Iran.

Minister's Dismissal Indicates Start of Iraqi Purge

LD051848 Tehran IRNA in English 1518 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran Oct, 5, IRNA — The dismissal of Iraq's deputy foreign minister, Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf, after two other senior officials were dismissed or killed within the past ten days, indicates the beginning of a purge within the Ba'th Party.

Reports on the dismissal of Al-Sahhaf on Thursday failed to mention the reasons for it, but observers in Tehran said the dismissal was of particular significance because the Iraqi foreign minister was now on a trip to the United States.

Last Tuesday, the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, Hamid Alwan, who held various senior psots, including the Ministry of Information and Youth Affairs since 1969, was also dismissed.

Ten days ago, Munif al-Razzaz, the number two man in the Ba'th Party was poisoned to death on the orders of the Iraqi dictator, Saddam Husayn.

Sources in Tehran said the successive purges and elimination of government officials indicate that a bloody purge is starting in Iraq.

Saddam Husayn, who felt the political wing within the party led by Al-Razzaz was becoming a serious threat, started the purges himself, the sources added.

Al-Razzaz was accused of sending documents abroad concerning 35 murder cases within the party in which Saddam Husayn had direct involvement.

Observers also said it is expected that the bloody purges will continue in Iraq.

Paper Cites Reports on Efforts To Replace Saddam

GF081104 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* has briefly commented on circulating news reports which denote that there is plan to replace Saddam Husayn al-Takriti with Taha Yasin Ramadan and that the Islamic Republic of Iran rejects such a plan beforehand. The reports says in part:

A few days ago some papers in the region carried unofficial reports which indicated that Saudi Arabia and Turkey are working together to hammer out a plan to end the aggressive Saddamist war, according to which Taha Yasin Ramadan would replace the head of the Saddam al-Takriti regime, since one of the conditions of the Islamic Republic of Iran for ending this war is the removal of Saddam Husayn. SPA dismissed this report as mere fabrication but did not elaborate in their official refutation on which papers have reported this news item.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI went on to say that the Islamic Republic of Iran had earlier refused such a plan when Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani responded to questions from correspondents in a press conference. He was asked about his position toward such rumors. He said: We know nothing about them. If they prove to be true, the Islamic Republic of Iran categorically rejects them since they do not meet the conditions of our people who call for the toppling of the Ba'thist-'Aflaqist-Fascist regime in Iraq and not just the replacing of one person by another.

Iraqi Regime Executes 3,800 Army Deserters

GF091544 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] the Iraqi regime recently executed 3,800 Iraqi Muslim soldiers who opposed the regime and refused to take part in the war which this regime imposed on the Islamic revolution. These soldiers spent some time in the prisons of the Saddamist regime before their executions. The Iraqi regime recently published lists of soldiers who had deserted from the fronts and issued orders to its security forces to shoot them on sight. The Saddamist regime aims by these brutal, oppressive measures to deal with the severe manpower shortage.

350 Coupists, Deserters Executed

LD091911 Tehran IRNA in English 1756 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 9, IRNA — Eighty ranking Iraqi officers including 30 pilots were reportedly executed recently charged with participation in an attempted military coup d'etat against Saddam Husayn's regime.

RAH-E KARBALA (*THE PATH TO KARBALA*) publication of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq further said that so far more than 500 Iraqi officers who had conspired in the abortive coup d'etat have been arrested by Iraqi Ba'thist forces.

In another development, 270 Iraqi Army deserters were executed by the Ba'thist regime, *RAH-E KARBALA* announced in its 58th issue. The publication said that the runaway soldiers were transferred to Al-Hasveh district, 50 km from Karbala, after some time of detention at Abu-Qarib prison, in Baghdad.

A large amount of blood was drawn from their bodies before they were executed, said the publication.

The Muslim people of Baghdad named the Al-Hasveh district "soldiers slaughter house".

Security Tightened at Kabul Palace, USSR Embassy
LD102147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] As a result of the bomb explosion at Afghanistan's Supreme Court, which is situated inside the presidential palace complex, heavy damages were inflicted on that building. A report citing Afghan revolutionaries adds: Following that explosion this week, strict security measures were introduced at the presidential palace and also at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. This is despite the fact that the said premises are equipped with electronic installations capable of repelling and neutralizing missile attacks.

Reports from Afghanistan say that the residence of General Abdol Qader, war minister [title as heard] of Karmal's regime, situated at Vazirakbarkahn district in Kabul was also hit by the Afghan revolutionaries' long-range mortars.

According to these reports, following a substantial decrease in the number of Afghan Armed Forces personnel as a result ofAfghan soldiers' desertion and defection to the Muslim revolutionaries, 70,000 fresh Soviet soldiers have been added to the 115,000 troops from that country already stationed on the borders and other strategic points in Afghanistan. Approximately 125,000 of these Russian troops have been stationed in a region of Qandahar Province that borders on Pakistan.